NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1867-WITH SUPPLEMENT.

EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE UNITED STATES EUROPEAN SQUADRON.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 14 .- The United States steamer Ticonderoga, Capt. Robert H. Wyman commanding. arrived at this port to-day.

FINANCIAL DEPRESSION ON ACCOUNT OF THE LONDON, Oct. 14-Evening.-The continued agita

tion in Italy and the determined disposition evinced by the Party of Action to persist in its attempts at an invasion of the Roman territory cause much financial uneasiness and depression in this city and

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. Benjast, Ireland. Oct. 14.—The bark §Regina, Capt. Cummings, which sailed from Glasgow, bound for flos-ton, put into this port to-day in a leaking condition, bav-ing suffered duringe in the recent severe storm.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. LONDON, Oct. 14-Noon.-Consols for idency, 245-16; United States 5-20 bonds, 71; Himels Central Railway hares, 77; Frie Railway shares, 64; Atlantic and Great lidated bonds., 211. Consols steady at 94 5-16; Five-Twenties,

Afternoon.—Consols steady at 945-16; Five-Twenties, : Illinois Central, 77‡; Eric, 46‡, vening.—Consols closed at 94‡ for money. American arrites closed at the following rates: United States e-Twenty bonds, 71‡; Illinois Central Railway shares, - Eric Railway shares, 46‡; Atlantic and Great West-

ra Consolidated Bonds, 212.
PRANKFORT, Oct. 14—Noon.—United States Five-Twenes for the issue of 1862, 743.
Evening.—United States bonds are quoted at 732 for the

Liverpoot, Oct. 14—Noon.—Cotton firm; Middling Uplands, 8;61; Middling Orleans, 8;61; the estimated sales to-day are 15,00c bales. Breadstiffs—Corn, 45% per quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat, 16.9 per central for Red Western and 17! for White California. Barley, 5;8 \$\psi\$ 60 fb for American. Oats, 3/9 \$\psi\$ 45 fb for Canadiau. Peas, 20, \$\psi\$ 50 fb for American. Beef, 123; \$\psi\$ 50 fb for American. Beef, 123; \$\psi\$ 50 fb for Canadiau. Fextra Prime Mess. Pork, 7! \$\psi\$ 200 fb for City Prime Mess. Bacon, 46 \$\psi\$ ewt, for Middles. Lard, 85/6 \$\psi\$ ewt. for American and 12! for Medium. Tallow, 45/3 \$\psi\$ ewt, for American. Spirits of Tarpentine, 27 \$\psi\$ ewt. For American. Spirits of Tarpentine, 27 \$\psi\$ ewt. Petroleum, 1/2 per gallon for Spirits and 1/6 for Standard White.

vening.—Sugar, 25 c. Linseed, 68 c. Linseed Cakes, 15]. Linseed Oil, £46 lej. Whale Oil, £38. Sperm ERP. Oct. 14-Noon.-Petroleam, 58 france for

Standard White.
Atternoon.—The Petroleum Market is quiet.
Rivening.—Petroleum closed at a slight decline. Standard White was last quoted at 57 france 50 centimes.

BY STEAMSHIP.

The Inman steamer City of Baltimore, Capt. McGuigan, which left Liverpool at I p. m. on the 2d and Queenstown on the 3d September, arrived here yesterday

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PAN-ANGLICAN SYNOD.

The proceedings of the Pan-Anglican Conferbeen marked by much secrecy, and it has been decided that the debates shall not be published, but only the conclusions at which the Synod has arrived. The Synod have carefully avoided touching upon the Ritualistic question, and the proceedings have been marked by great unanimity and good feeling. This desideratum has been achieved, in consequence of the seemingly understood rule that no attack was to be made on the prejudices or practices of any who were present. Consequently no-body condemned the Arminianism of the High Church or the Calvinism of the Low, and both sec-tions of the Church can, as before, depend, the one on its faith, the other on its works. There was one point in which all could unite, viz: To condemn Dr. Colenso. On one other point both could agree: That it would be for the benefit of all Protestant Chris-

it would be for the benefit of all Protestant Christians to enroll themselves under the banner of the Anglican Church, which was to be no longer an "Insular," but a Universal Church.

The first resolution agreed to by the Bishops expressed great sorrow at the "divided condition of the flock of Christ throughout the world," and then asserted their belief that all hope of future reunion would be found in drawing nearer "to our common Lord," and in returning to the faith and discipline of the undivided Church, which was the principle of the English Reformation.

the English Reformation.

Another resolution upon which they agreed was that whenever a new Bishopric was established, the Primates of the Church, including the Presiding Eishop of the United States, should be notified of

the appointment.

It was also decided to draw up forms of recom It was also decided to draw up forms of recommendatory letters for clergymen and laymen passing from one diocese to another throughout the world, and that no clergyman should be allowed to officiate in any diocese without such letter from his Bishop.

This was the work of Tuesday last, the first day of the Conference. On Wednesday the discussion was almost entirely confined to colonial affairs. I have not been able to discover the terms of all the resolutions, and cannot, therefore, yet understand how they are to control the Bishops and Clergy who are already ordained in matters of faith. It was decided, however, that it should be attempted to provide in the future for the enforcement of discipline by voluntary agreement, and "that, with a view to secure this, all Bishops at their consecration and clergymen at their ordination should be required

view to secure this, all Bishops at their consecration and clergymen at their ordination should be required to pledge themselves to submit to the provisions of such schemes.

It was also decided that when any Bishop was derelied in his duty or faith, the Metropolitan should summon all the Bishops of the Province to sit with him in the hearing of the case, or that, in case it were the Metropolitan himself, the Bishop next in seniority should do so.

The Conference also took into consideration what The Conference also took into consideration what safeguards should be required from colonial and other churches not legally connected with the Church of England as to their soundness in dottrine and discipline, and as to the condition of their maintenance in spiritual and ecclesiastical communion with the Mother Church. On Thursday the discussions referred principally to "Cooperation in Missionary Action." It was deemed desirable that in case of any missionary being sent into a sphere over which there is a Bishop in communion with the Auglican Church, he shall at once subordinate himself to such Bishop, so that in future in foreign Jands English missionaries will be subject to American missionary Bishops, and vice versa.

Yersa.
This is all I can as yet ascertain, except that it has been decided that it is advisable to supercede Dr. Colenso, and send out another bishop in his stead, and also that an address shall be issued to all the churches of the world who are in the Anglican Communion, embodying the action and feeling of the "Pan-Anglican Synod." I hope to forward a copy of

"Pan-Anglican Synod." I hope to forward a copy of this address to you by next mail.

The American Bishops were a solid phalanx on the questions relating to the doctrines of the Church, and thoroughly agreed with the English Bishops on the Colenso question. In other matters, except those relating to "the faith once delivered to the saints," there was a decided leaning in the Conference toward "broad Churchmanship and "muscular Christianity," and such feeling found eloquent exponents in the Bishops of London, Oxford, Rhode Island, Louisiana, Montreal, and the Assistant Bishops of Ohio. Bishop Whitehouse of Illinois and Bishop Hopkins took a prominent part in the discussions.

It is said that the discussion upon this Colenso affair was warm and spirited, and that three hands—one of which belonged to an American Bishop—were held up against the resolution which cashiered him. The encyclical letter which the Conference have agreed to address to the Clergy of the World, will, it is said, assert emphatically, every one of the dectrines impugned by Dr. Colenso, and will contain protests against the unfounded claims of the Church of Rome, and also against Mariolatry. In two or three days, against the unfounded claims of the Church of Rome, and also against Mariolatry. In two or three days, however, I shall send all the documents which are to emanate from the "Pan-Anglieus Synod."

Yesterday afternoon I attended what the card of invitation termed a Conversatione at St. James's

Some thought they had been hoaxed by the Propaga-tion Society; however, about 4, news arrived that a morning sitting at the Palace of Lambeth had kept them until 2 o'clock, and that then, by the special request of the Archbishop, they had remained to be photographed. When the Bishops arrived the meetrequest of the Archbishop, they had rehained to be photographed. When the Bishops arrived the meeting was no more a conversazione than SamWeller's leg of mutton and trimmings was a "swarry." The Archbishop of Canterbury ascended the platform, accompanied by the Bishops of Oxford and London, and as the foreign and colonial Bishops ascended the platform his name was announced to the Archbishop. The first introduced was "the Bishop of Vermont, Presiding Bishop of the United States." Bishop Hopkins bowed to the andience, and the audience cheered. Bishop Potter of New-York, Bishop Odenheimer of New-servey, Bishop Whitchouse of Illinois, Bishop Clark of Knode Island, Bishop Lee of Iowa, Bishop Atkinson of Nath Carolina, and Bishop Willimer of Louisiana, were all very warmly welcomed: the rest appeared to be less known to the elergy present. The Bishop of New Zealand was loudly cheered; and the reception of the Bishop of Cape Town, Colenso's great antagonist, was a perfect ovation—which was only equaled by the reception of the Bishop of Oxford, who is one of the most popular men in England. The American Missionary Bishop of China, the latest arrival in England, was well received.

When the Bishops were seated the Archbishop

When the Bishops were scated the Archbishop called upon Bishop Hopkins to address the audience. He said that the unity of his brethren in council, courteous intercourse, and the exchange of Christian scattiment, had preduced upon him impressions too deep for language to describe. He thought the occasion one of great provise for the future. The Mother Church had had the satisfaction of welcomdeep for language to describe. He thought the occasion one of great promise for the future. The Mother Church had had the satisfaction of welcoming her own children and seeing how the Church, referred, eatholic, faithful, and true, was spread throughout the globe; and the children had had the privilege of visiting the great seat of learning, of relinement, of art, and of pure and undefied religion, and they would bear hack with them a sense of valuable results in feeling, in unity, the strengthening of zeal, and the increase of devotion which would remain with them until death. Bishop Willmer of Louisiana was the next speaker among the American Bishops. He commented upon the fact that steam and printing had given fresh impulses to the diffusion of Christianity, and anticipated the time when the telegraph would be utilized by the Church and would facilitate the assembly of a general Æcumenical Council. At the Synod he had heard Bishops wish they could communicate with their people on the points under discussion; and it occurred to him that the time might come when the telegraph would render such consultations possible. There was a prejudice against Æcumenical Councils but a historian told us that the first example of a representative assembly was the Council of Nice. The fact stood confessed that the world was indebted for the best means of legislation to the Christian Church. Why not apply the Lessan, promote peace.

Rhode Island was now standing and looking down upon their beautiful Naragamsett Bay, a monument of the munificence of the Propagation Society, and they were about to creek a granite monument to the

When aposiles and elders, as we read, came together to consider of the matter, was not that an indication to the Church throughout all time that not in individual contemplation but in the unity of combined counsels should be found the affiliates of the divine spirit? [Cheers, Just as Paul and Barnabus gathered those who had been in distant parts, so had the bishops of distant diocesses been welcomed here. It was not mere empty enthusiasm. They had not met their American friends in vain. An insular Church lind peculiar difficulties and templations; it had a tendency to grow narrow, and to think its own thoughts the only wise thoughts; it had a tendency to fix itself in forms, instead of using forms as the plastic instrument of the spirit that dwelt in the living Church. To welcome brethren in common conneil was a most wholesome thing for the Church of England. History taught that heresy arose in little communities from the sway of particular minds and the force of particular circumstances. [Cheers.] Just as you could not get the whole light of heaven unless all the prismatic hues were mingled together by God's mingling, so you could not keep the truth of the whole catholic Church long untainted unless you bring together men of different habits of thought and different fields of labor, and so obtain their united decisions upon the difficulties with which the Church may be beset. [Cheers.]

An address of welcome having been voted to the visiting Bishops, the Archieshop pronounced the blessing, and the assembly dispersed.

The United States bishops were loudly cheered as they left the hall.

All of them have been entertained at dinner dur-

they left the hall.

All of them have been entertained at dinner during the week by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of London and Oxford.

I may say here that several prelates of the extreme Low Church school, among whom were the Archbishop of York and the Bishops of Durham, Ripon, and Carlisle, refused to participate in the Conference and have not been present during the whole ence, and have not been present during the whole

This morning I went over to Mary's parish church at Lambeth to witness the closing service of the week. A procession was formed in Lambeth Palace of all the bishops and several hundred of the London elergy in their robes. The Archbishop of Canter-bury, before whom the gold mace was carried, walked

clergy in their robes. The Archbishop of Canterbury, before whom the gold mace was carried, walked at the head.

The portion of the church not occupied by the clergy and the choir was thronged with ladies.

In going up the river to Lambeth, I encountered on the boat an African clergymau as black as the Ace of Spades. He was on his way to join the procession at Lambeth, and will to-morrow morning preach in the same church in which Bishop Willmer of Louisana will officiate in the evening. It was the Rev. Mr. Gordon of Jamaica. He appears to be a man of exquisite tastes, and of refinement fully equal to any of the white clergy with whom he associated to-day. His manners were most calm and gentlemanly, and he is getting immensely popular in London. He possesses great eloquence of the quiet, classic sort, and I took the opportunity, while going up the river, of enjoying a chat with him about Jamaica affairs, which I will try hereafter to elaborate.

The United States screw steam frigate Frank lin, flag-ship of Admiral Farragut, arrived in the Thames

Hall, which was held under the auspices of the Society for the "Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts." but the purpose of welcoming the American and Colonial fissbops to England. Three o'clock, the hour named for meeting, brought about 500 clergymen and as many leading lay churchimen to the Hall, and, until the arrival of the Bishops at a quarter to five, the innecting was, in fact, a Conversazione, the principal topic of conversation being the absence of the men they had been asked to come and meet. Some thought they had been housed by the Propaga-land, being joined by the other ships, sail for Lisbon, which port he expected to remain there until about the 10th of October. The Admiral would then go round to Portsmouth, and, being joined by the other ships, sail for Lisbon, which port he expected to make by the 20th of October. On the very day of Admiral Parragut's arrival in England, The Army and Nary Gazette published a leading article reflecting upon the American authorities for not allowing him to visit England and exchange civilines with English officers, writing upon the presumption that because one of the ships attached to the squadron had reached Southampton the flag ship might not be expected. The pertion of the article to which we refer

reads thus.

The appearance of the American man-of-war Shamrock in our waters may be taken as a proof that our authorities will have no oppertunity of receiving Admiral Farragut with the distinction and respect to which his gallantry and character entitle him to wherever he may go, and that the squadron under his command will not enter any British port at present. We regret if it should be so. There is no reason why the American Admiral Should not come to us, although it is certain we could not invite him to do so. Some time ago it was understood the Navy Department at Washington sent orders to all American officers—so, at least, it was reported. It is quite certain that some United States officers of rank and official position, who were over here at the meeting of the French and English fleets in Portsmouth took care to preserve their in-ognito, lest the civility of the Admiralty should be exp. At to rebuff, in consequence of the instructions of their Government that they were to hold aloof from the festivities and courtesies which marked the event. The United States officers would be well received here, and it is not likely they would lose many men by desertion—at least they would not lose more than a British squadron exteris paribus in an American port.

Admiral Farragut of course never heard of any such absurd orders, and a correspondent of The Daily News gives a flat contradiction to the whole story.

A crowded and enthusiastic meeting was held in St James's Hall, London, on the 1st of October, to expres sympathy with Gen. Garibaldi. It was held under the

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION. corps, intended to take part in the abysemum expedition, hove in sight of this island yesterday morning, coming from Queenstown and Giuraltar, but did not enter port, and after remaining a few hours at the mouth of the Grand Harber, resumed her voyage for Alexandria. In consequence of foul bills of health being issued from this place, the Crocodile could not communicate with the shore, for had she done so she would have been subjected to five days, quarantine at Alexandria. The local arrangements for the Abyssimian expedition have now been completed. Upward of 900 mules have been purchased in this island, and so Maltese have been purchased in this island, and so Maltese have been engaged as muleteers to take charge of the animals. Two transports are expected here about the end of this week for the conveyance of the supplies to Alexandria. I regret to say that the chelera is sensibly increasing in Maita, but it is hoped that the ricorous measures adopted by the Government will prove effectual in checking the progress of the disease. The similary state of the troops is now reported to be satisfactory, as no further cases have eccurred among them during the last few days. According to intelligence received this morning from Sicily the cholera has almost entirely disappeared from that island, after committing very serious ravages among the population, who were also threatened with a famine. At Messima, where the desease is still lingering, there were 15 cases and 10 deaths on the 21st inst." corps, intended to take part in the Abyssinian expedition

GARIBALDI RELEASED UNCONDITIONALLY.

The fact has already been announced that Garibaldi was sent to Caprera without any undertaking being required from him by the Italian Government. In the Mocimento of Genoa appears the following letter from the General himself to that effect : "Genea, Sept. 27, 1867.—In the Citadel of Alessandria the offer was made to restore me to complete liberty, and without conditions at Caprera. In order to avoid all ambiguity, I beg you to publish it. Yours, G. GARIEALDI.

GERMANY.

A POSTAL CONVENTION WITH SOUTH GERMANY. A telegram states that about the middle of October negotiations will be opened for the conclusion of postal arrangements with South Germany. The Southern States will send plempotentiaries for that purpose to Pacific.

SOUTH GERMANY.

A RADICAL MEETING IN WURTEMBURG. A Stuttgart letter of Sept. 29 says that a num erous meeting of the popular party, held here, has voted the rejection of the treaties concluded with Prussia, and declared also that the Minister of Foreign Affairs (M. varibubler) had not the confidence of the country. Then the meeting pronounced against the new law of military service as not identical with the same law which is in force in Switzerland, and against the sugmentation of the taxes. Finally, it voted the convocation of a national constituent assembly, in conformity with the law of the 1st of July, 1849.

AUSTRIA.

SECRET AND CURIOUS NEGOTIATIONS OF KOS-SUTH WITH RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

The Naplo of Pesth publishes the following On the 1st of August, 1849, Batthyanyi and Szemere The United States screw steam frigate Franklin, flag-ship of Admiral Farragut, arrived in the Thames
on the 28th, and anchored off Gravesend. When passing
Sheerness, the daughters of Sir Baldwin Walker (who is
in command of the Navy-Yard) went down to the bank of
the river and sent some choice frout and flowers on board
the Franklin for Mrs. Farragut. At Gravesend some of
the river and sent some choice frout and flowers on board
the Franklin for Mrs. Farragut. At Gravesend some of
the hand in the Admiral and welcomed him
to England. Lord Lennox had detailed an officer to
attend upon him during his stey in England; but this
being unnecessary, on account of a common language,
was declined with thanks. London, of course, is out of
the small portion of "society" which official
duties detain are doing their best to make the time of
the Admiralty, made a special visit to London to see
the Admiral, and if was expected that the "First Lord,"

Mr. Corry, would go over from Ireland for the same purpose. The invitations to diuner, &c., were so numerous
that the difficulty was in choosing nosts. Lindy Franklin
in trited the party to dine on the 2d, to meet Capt.
Silerard Osborne; but they had previously promised
Thursday to Vice-Admiral Sir Sydney Dacres
On the 3d of October the Admiral and his lady were to be
entertained (in company with the Foreign Minhier, Lord
the powager Duchess of Somerset, who called upon them
in person with the invitation soon after their arrival. On
the 3d of October the Admiral and her previously promised
the previously the Lords of the Admiral was to accompany the Lords of the Admiral was to acthe admirative upon their annual
to a repart of the Carendon flotel, in Few Eendet.

The Corry was the Carendon flotel, in Few Eendet.

T arrived at Nyiradoni to proceed to Arad, by order of the Government. Kossuth learnt, probably from Gorgey

It was only after his interview with Napoleon III. that he learned who was the person who had waited till his reception in the auto-room—it was the King of Italy. Then Kossuth went on telling that a Senator had been attached to his person, and that that Senator was M. Pietri. He also teld that the Emperor Napoleon had spoken to him of Lussin-Piccolo, and asked if they would find there coal enough. Kossuth answered in the affirmative. Kemeny remembers also that the Emperor Napoleon had informed Kossuth of the menacing position the King of Prussia could assume as a member of the German Confederation, if the war extended to the countries belonging to the Confederation. "I will not deny," continues kemeny, "that Kossuth did not ask gnarantees for those who would rise in arms, if a comp were to succeed on the confines of Dalmatia; but Kessuth, in his turn, will not also deny that the Emperor of the French uttered these words: 'I is not enough that Prussia should think of attacking me, you would also put Russia upon my back."

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

KENTUCKY.

THE CONGRESS COMMMITTEY ON THE CONGRESS-MEN ELI

Blection Com-LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. es, engaged in the mittee of the House of Repreinvestigation of the charge against the members elect from this State, his state, his since Friday last, the say occed from here to Louisville next Saturday and our life taking testimeny there on Monday morning to this of October.

GEN. GRANT AND THE LEGISL TO HE MISS ING SCHOOL FUN !

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 14.—Resolutions were ntroduced in the Legislature to day, favoring the nomi nation of Gen. Grant for President, and for the reduction f the tax on cotton. A bill was introduced assuming claims of loyal citizens for property taken or destroyed

port of Mr. McElwel, who was sent to Memphis to investigate the condition of the Insurance National Bank, that borrowed the school funds. The report is unsatisfactory, indicating but small chances to recover the balance due, amounting to over \$400,000.

William and Henry Crockett of Williamson County, have been brought here, charged with the marder of Joseph Drake, colored, and shooting his wife. The negroes were employed by the Crockett's in making a crop. The prisoners gave ball in the sum of \$5,000 for their appearance to morrow. They are confident of an acquittal.

Joe Wharton, a colored man, was convicted to-day in the Criminal Court of an attempt, to commit a rape upon a white woman a year ago. He was sentenced to the Fenticultury for 10 years.

VIRGINIA.

THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILEOAD DIF-FIGULTY.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 12 .- Accounts of the meeting of the stockholders of the Vuginia and Tennes-see Rallroad at Lynchburg on the 10th inst., which was interrupted by the arrival of an order from the Government forbidding the election of a new President of th satisfied, say shat the reading of the order caused much excitement, and cheers from those opposed to the consolidation. A committee was appointed to confer with the Military Committee, and it was announced that several gentlemen were ready to settle the chains of the Government, which amount to about \$50,000. At the evening session the report of the Committee on Conference was received. It was in substance that Gen. Wilcox, the Post Commandant, refused to allow the election of a President of the Company under any circumstances, and that authority could be obtained only by a direct appeal to the Wer Behavingent at Washington. Accordingly a

RETURN OF GEN. SCHOFFELD. RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 14.—Gen. Schofield returned here yesterday. His visit to the Capital will not change the plan of Reconstruction in this State.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The registration, now nearly complete, shows so see white, and cross colored voters.

LOUISIANA.

THE GRAND JURY IN NEW-ORLEANS. NEW-OBLEANS, Oct. 14 .- A grand jury for this Parish was drawn to-day. It is cotoposed of half whites and half blacks.

FLORIDA.

RESULTS OF THE REGISTRATION. The following are the official returns of Reg-

stration for	r the	State,	Viz.				
Countier. V	Villey.	Card.		Cresties		CePd.	Tetal.
Alachua	425	1,285		Levy		72	278
Haker	.83	54	143	Liberty	. 107	95	202
Bradford	320	294	424	Madison	. 606	1,214	1,820
Brevard		. 3	. 8	Marion	484	1,269	1,753
Callegun	162	66		Manatee		16	155
May	187	86	273	Monroe	. 292	201	493
Columbia	477	516	993	Nassau	1.00	317	A77
Dade	13	2		Orange		27	206
Duval	385	705		Pelk		17	176
Escambia	333	619		Putnam		197	425
Franklin	223	162		St. John's		112	423
Jadeden	.645	1.738		Suwance		259	516
Hamilton	402	321		Sumter		78	225
Hernando	225	168		Tavior		30	211
Hillsburg	211	87		Volusia		29	150
Holmes	187	27		Wakuila		248	487
fackson	684	1,160		Washington		62	328
V or All in second a second	KKE	4 19 4 19	PS - (M.199)	Walter	979	50	429

 Jefferson
 556
 1,747
 2,303
 Walton
 379
 50
 428

 LaFayette
 226
 36
 202

 Leon
 515
 2,666
 3,181
 Tetal
 16,804
 15,234
 26,008
 Santa Rosa County not yet fully reported. Its registra-ion is estimated at 500. Total estimated Registration of he State, 26,538. Estimated colored majority, 4,430.

MISSOURI. THE STATE BONDS.

St. Louis, Oct. 14 .- The Evening Dispatch earns that legal steps have been taken for an application to the United States Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel the State Treasurer of Missouri to pay the interest due on certain State bonds out of the money now in the treasury.

the treasury.

In the United States Circuit Court, indement by default was rendered in favor of W. S. Alley of New-York, against the City of Hannibal, Missouri, for \$180,000-bonds issued by Hannibal in behalf of the Pike County (Illinois) Rallroad.

road.

dge Miller of the United States Supreme Court is sitwith Judges Treat and Krekle of the Circuit Court.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-JERSEY. THE NEWARK CHARTER ELECTION.
The Common Council of Newark have canvassed the returns as officially filed with the City Clerk.
We compare them as follows:

XIII... 678 582 681 888.... 707 572.... 781 561

Total... 6,787 6.720 6,839 6,708... 6,831 5,846... 7,508 6,226

Total vote.... 13,507 13,547 12,737 13,748

Rep. maj.... 6 131 1,945 13,937

The vote as compared with last year shows a Republican loss of 104, and a Democratic increase of 874; compared with 1865, a Republican loss of 771, and a Democratic increase of 494; compared with 1864, a Republican increase of 2,121, and a Democratic increase of 6,020. The average Republican majority this year was 206, Messrs. Bigelow and Gray running ahead of their ticket in some districts. VISITING MILITARY COMPANIES IN HARTFORD.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 14.—The Amoskeag Veterans of Manchester, N. H., and the Providence Light Infantry, will arrive in this city to morrow noon, and be received by the Putnam Phalank, whose guests they are. The visitors will be welcomed by Mayor Chapman in behalf of the city. In the evening the Phalanx will give a banquet to their guests at Allyn Hall. Gov. English will review the military on Wednesday, and the visitors will return in the afternoon. MURDER IN COLCHESTER, CONN.

MURDER IN COLCHESTER, CONN.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 14.—A brutal murder occurred at Coichester, late on Saturday night. Several Irishmen, under the influence of liquor, had a quarrel, which finally resulted in blows. Join. Kilday was murdered. His head was pounded to a jelly with stones and clubs. Daniel Sullivan, the supposed murderer, escaped, but is very closely pursued. One hundred deliars reward has been offered by the Selectmen for his arrest. He is supposed to be making his way toward New-York.

THE CASE OF THE 'MASSACHUSETTS STATE CONSTABLES.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 14.—The State Constables who were attacked by the mob at Westfield on Saturday night, and shot and killed one of their assailants, have all been admitted to bail in \$5,000 each, and are held for trial on a charge of manslaughter. LAYING OF A CORNER STONE IN PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia, Oct. 14.—The corner-stone of the new Hall of the Commercial Exchange Association was laid to-day. An address was delivered by Senator Chilell of New Jersey.

WASHINGTON.

SEN. GRANT VISITED BY A BODY OF CLERGY MEN-THE CONGRESS INVESTIGATION OF THE MARYLAND STATE GOVERNMENT BEGUN-THE LOBBY SWINDLERS-THE COUNTERFEIT GOVERNMENT NOTES. TREBURAPH TO THE TRIBENS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 14, 1867. The Maryland Synod of the English Lutheran Church, which has been in session here for some days past, called in a body upon Gen. Grant at his residence this afternoon, and were formally introduced by Gen. Ekin. The Rev. Dr. Morris of Baltimore, President of the Synod, made an address to Gen, Grant in behalf of his brethren, and said, in concluding, that while he had been directed to make a speech, he would follow the example of the General himself and make it very short. One of the elergymen said to him, "Gene ral, I hope as you have been able under God to save the country in the past, you will also be able to do it in the future." Another said, "When we come to see you again, General, we hope to find you in a larger and whiter residence than this." His reply was: "I have no desire for any

higher position, or any increase of power or duties. The Sub-Committee of the House Judiciary Committee which has under consideration the question as to whether the State Government of Maryland is republican in form, met to-day at the Capitol. Nothing of particular interest was done. A number of witnesses were subpensed, and are expected to be present in a few days. A number of documents from Marylanders relating to the Government of Maryland were laid before the Committee and read.

One of the largest claims for cotton now before the Treasury Department is that of a former President of a New-York bank, who went South at the beginning of the Rebellion, carrying with him large sums of money. His claim is for 200 bales of cotton captured by Gen. Sherman at the fall of Savannah. Treasury Department has refused to pay the claim, and the lobby is now at work with the President demanding McCulloch's removal.

Secretary McCulloch to-day denied the truth of the report that the New-York Metropolitan Revenue Board is to be abolished.

There are a large number of Internal Revenue officers in the city. The lobby is active in their efforts to have the Metropolitan Board of Revenue acclished. Deputy Commissioner Parnell left for New-York this evening to take the place vacated by

A number of prominent Southern railroad men are here, including Gens. Beauregard and Mahone, who galled at the War Department to-day to consult with Gen. Grant with reference to obtaining an extension of time for completing the payment due the Government for rolling-stock, &c., purchased after the close of the war. Gen. Beauregard this morning had an interview with Secretary McCulloch.

E.There are many points of difference in the counter feit notes which Mr. S. M. Clark, Chief of the Printing Bureau, did not deem necessary to include in his report to the Secretary of the Treasury, there being so many of them-one of which, in addition to the others heretofore mentioned, may be of service in detecting the false issue. In the counterfeit notes the lines forming the right shoulder of the female in the central vignette do not come up to the sword, but leave a white space. In the genuine note the lines are not only more numerous, but they come clearly and distinctly up to the sword. So far as discovered, the Treasury Department has had presented to it only about \$70,000 worth of the spurious notes. The Treasury Department has received informa-

tion of the death of D. B. Bonfoey, Collector of Internal Revenue in the IVth Collection District of Texas. He had been suspended from office for killing his deputy. Judge L. D. Evans has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

Schator Nye will leave here to marrow to take the

stump in New-York. He will open at Cooper Institute on the evening of the 16th inst.

Assistant Postmaster-General Skinner is danger ously ill, and physicians give up all hopes of his re-

This city at the present time is literally overrun with lobbyists, small politicians, adventurers, and general swindlers. They infest the White House and all the Departments, but especially the Treasury. They have all sorts of claims and schemes on hand, and any official who attempts to thwart them is fearfully worried with their enmity. When they fail to impose on the heads of the Departments, they seek the President, and bore him for redress. They lie in wait for strangers who come here on business with the Government, seek their acquaintance, represent themselves as the particular friend of the President, or of the Secretary of the Treasury, or Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as the case of the persons' business may be, and victimize them with their stories and actions. They get hold of careless newspaper correspondents, and deceive, and attempt to use them. The amount of wrong these men accomplish, and the mischief they create among Government officials, is fearful to contemplate, but there

seems to be no remedy. The Treasury Department is still busily engaged in examining bonds on hand, for the purpose of discoving if there are any more counterfeits of the 7.30s. The Department learned to-day that several banks throughout the country have been victimized by the hypothecation of these counterfeit bonds by unknown parties.

Among a number of articles forwarded to the Dead Letter Office in 1865 from the army at Columbia, S. C., and Newbern and Goldsborough, N. C., was an oil painting on canvas, representing two children feeding a horse. The department will restore this painting to its rightful owner on satisfactory proof of ownership, addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

The Commissioner of Patents has issued certificates for 213 patents for the week ending Oct. 21, 1867. Chief-Justice Chase returned to Washington to-day. The storeship Idaho is expected to sail between now and the 18th inst., from New-York for Japan.

Gen. Roberts, Postmaster of Brooklyn, is here. TALK WITH THE PRESIDENT.

The Washington National Republican gives what purports to be the substance of a conversation with the President on the recent elections. The report says:

"The President's attention was called to an analysis of
the recent election in Ohio, where two great parties presented each its ticket. The people looked at them both
discriminately, and took the soldier standard bearer
(Hayes) of the Republican party—thus seemingly rebuking the Democrats for nominating a Vallandigham man
like Thurman, instead of a soldier, and accepted and
elected the Legislature of the Democratic and Conservative party, and to prevent the reelection of a Radical like
Mr. Wade, thus repudiating the two extremes in politics,
and then, at the same election, they buried the disturbing question of negro equality beneath a majority of
60,000 votes. The President listened to this statement,
and said: the President on the recent elections. The report says:

ing question of negro equality beneath a majority of 6,000 votes. The President listened to this statement, and said:

"It is a remarkable fact. It is the logic of events. It is the true lesson of the election. And what makes the fact still more remarkable is that this wonderful discrimination was made by the people themselves at the polls, and that these extraordinary results were obtained in the face of the misrepresentations that were constantly made in the press and upon the stump, and furthermore, that the Government of the State was in the hands of the Radicals, and the treasure of their wealthy men was pouredout like water to aid them in carrying the State. The people have conquered in spite of these appliances, and have pointed out her light way for others appliances, and have pointed out the right way for others appliances, and have pointed out the right way for others appliances, and have pointed out the right way for others appliances, and have pointed out the right way for others appliances, and the two dangerous extremes, and taking the safe, high, conservative ground as laid down in the August Philadeiphia Convention of 1866 upon the Constitution, for the preservation of the States, and in favor of pure loyalty and a united apd free contray."

"The President said that the thousand and one reports set affoat about what he was about to do in reorganizing his Cabinet were unauthorized and untrue. Whatever he did in that direction would be the subject of careful thought and for the best interests of the public good so far as it was in his power to reach such a result."

IMPENDING DANGERS.

The Hon. J. W. McClurg, Member of Congress from Missouri, writes a letter to The St. Louis Democrat, from which we quote as follows: "As some additional evidence that the Rebels are again secretly, as well as more openly, in Maryland, marshaling their forces throughout the country for a united and concerted effort to establish in power those who have thus far failed to destroy the flovernment. I give

you the following true copy, taken by myself, of a letter received at Linn Creek on the evening of the 2d instant. The writer (Jackhon) once lived in Camden County, was a Rebel sympathizer, saw his error, and desires no more war. It was not written for the public, but Mr. Moulder, through a sense of duty, permitted his father-in-law, Thomas Selby, Probate Judge and clerk of Camdea County, to use it. He permitted and requested me to copy it. It is as follows: it. It is as follows:

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE THREE PER CENT CERTIFICATES -- MUTI-LATED NATIONAL BANK-NOTES-AN ADDITION

TO THE CONSCIENCE FUND. Washington, Oct. 14 .- Letters are constantly being received at the office of the Controller of the Currency, from the country banks, asking if the three per tenders as reserve in bank. This cannot be done, the law authorizing the issue of the three per cent cortificates

authorizing that "not less than two-fifths of the entire re-serve of such banks shall consist of lawful money of the United States."

The mutilated notes of the national banks must be pre-sented for redemption to the bank which issued them. The Controller of the Currency issues new notes for the mutilated ones only to the bank itself, and in packages not less than \$700.

There has been transferred to the Treasurer of the There has been transferred to the Treasurer of the United States a letter received some time ago at the Treasury Department, inclosing United States notes and bonds in the aggregate amounting to \$19,864, which were sent here, without any explanation whatever, from Urbana, Ohio, and which have accordingly, after waiting some time for information as to the sender, been transferred to the "Conscience Fund." The principal amounts, inclosed were 7.50 bonds amounting to \$16,000, which, with the interest and premium added, and \$175 in currency, made up the sum above mentioned. The numbers on all the coupons and all the notes were cut out, leaving no way by which they could be traced to the sender.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

MASH DESTROYED-DENS OF FRAUD BROKEN DP BY A UNITED STATES MARSHAL AND COM-PANY OF MARINES.

Philadelphia, Oct. 14.—Yesterday afternoon United States Marshal P. C. Elimaker, accompraied by L. B. Cole, Chief of the Revenue Department of this city. together with fifteen officers and a company of United States Marines, went to Port Richmond, Twenty-fifth Ward, to break up the illicit distilleries which abound in that neighborhood. The party arrived at the scene shabout i o'clock. The Marines having been drawn into line, marched a short distance up Somersetst. The first place visited by the officers was a three-story brick dwelling occupied by a family named Carr as a milk depot. Directly in the rear of the main structure a frame shed containing three horsheads of mash and molasses were found. The contents were destroyed. The still was not found. No one claimed the ownership of the establishment. The next place which attracted the officer's attention was a frame rookery about half a square distant. It contained several empty horsheads, but no still. In the rear of Beigrade and Somerset six, a new one story frame building adjoining and connected with a dye house, was the next place uncarried; a still had evidently been in operation within a day or two. The hogsheads of mash were destroyed. Eack of No. 1,510 Springst, in a samil sharty, 18 hogsheads containing mash were cut open, and the hogsheads containing mash were cut open, and the hogsheads of whisky was found and confiscated. At Thompsen and William-sts. 16 hogsheads do mush were destroyed, and a lot of fixtures were Ward, to break up the Illicit distilleries which abound in and at least 100,000 gallons of mash destroyed. The owners of the unit will distillerles had no doubt been notified that the officers were coming, as not one still was found in any of the places where they had been operated. The presence of the troops prevented any outbreak. Several hundred persons followed the party during their visit, but not the slightest resistance was offered.

Letter—The Murshal succeeded in canturing 16 stills.

Letter. - The Marshal succeeded in capturing 16 stills, the most of which had been secreted by the owners.

THE INDIANS.

NEWS FROM MEDICINE LODGE CREEK-THE CHEYENNES PROMISE PEACE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.-The Acting Commisstoner of Indian Affairs has received the following dispatch from Thomas Murphy, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, dated at Medicine Lodge Creek, 60 miles south of Fort Larned, Oct. 2; but; forwarded from Fort Harker,

Fort Larned, Oct. 2; but; forwarded from Fort Harker, Kansas, on the 12th list.:

"I have now been 12 days here among the Indians, and I find them all auxious for peace. I have considerable trouble in getting communication with the Cheyennes, but have succeeded. They promise that no more war parties shall go out, and agree to meet the Commission-ers. I can now safely say that the Arrapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiewas, and Camanches, will be fully represented here at the Grand Counch. There are large numbers of these Indians here now, and others are coming five as fast as they can. Say to Commissioner Taylor, it the Commissioners can get here sooner than the full moon if would be better."

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

REGULATIONS FOR THE REMOVAL OF ARTICLES ON EXHIBITION. Washington, Oct. 14.-Immediately after the

closing of the Paris Exposition (31st inst.) exhibitors are required to pack up and remove their products. Ail articles not so removed by the 30th of November will be transferred by authority to the public stores at Paris, at the risk and expense of the exhibitors. Products or articles not removed from the public stores by the 30th of June, 1868, will be sold at public sale, and the net proceeds applied to charities. Such are the necessary regulations of the French Commission. The regulations adopted by the Secretary of State on the 20th of August, 1866, provide that with the closing of the Exposition, in conformity with the regulations of the Imperial Commission, the United States Government's control and charge of the property will cease, and the Commissioner-General will deliver the products to the order of their respective owners, who will receipt for them, which delivery will be made at the place of exhibition, and that property not applied for and removed by the owners within the period fixed by the regulations of the Imperial Commission for that purpose will be at the expense and risk of the owners, and subject to the charges which may accure on it. These facts have been communicated to exhibitors by circulars from N. M. Beckwith, esq., the United States Commissioner-General, but owing to the change of residence or some other circumstance, a number of the letters have been unclaimed at the Post-Offices. articles not removed from the public stores by the 30th of

ACCIDENTS.

TWO FATAL ACCIDENTS FROM FALLING STAGINGS. ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 14 .- This afternoon foun men, named Frederick Brinker, Samuel Lanning, Thomas men, named Frederick Brinker, Samuel Lanning, Homas Hackett, and Chas. Osier, of this city, while at work more a scanbolding, repairing a skylight in the Central Railroad paint shop at West Albany, were precipitated to the ground, a distance of 50 feet, by the giving way of that scaffolding. Both of Lanning's legs were broken, and his spine was badly injured. One of Brinker's legs was bro-ken. Hackett's shoulder was distocated, and Osier was severely cut about the head and neck.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Oct. 14.-The staging of the new Baptist Church, in course of erection here, feil to-day, precipitating seven men forty feet upon the rocks and debris below. Frank Chamberlain of Lynn was killed. The other men all received severe and probably fatal injuries.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 14 .- The yellow fever interments during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, were 32, and for the 24 hours, ending at 6 o'clock this morning, the number was 33.

GALVESTON. Texas, Oct. 14.—The yellow fever is very severe at Victoria. Major Lathrop, commanding the post, died on the 2th inst., with 11 others.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 14.—There were four yellow fever in-

THE STEAMSHIP GEN. SEDGWICK DISABLED. GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 14.—The steamship Gen. Sedgwick was fallen in with, badly disabled, 45 miles west of Ship Island Shoals, and was vesterday towed to this port by the brig Galveston. She was lying at an chor with the loss of her top-gallant-mast and top-sails.

IFIRE IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 15-12:30 a. m .- A fire is raging in the lower end of the city, which is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. At 12 midnight, a policeman on duty on Perryst, near Mainst., gave the alarm of fire, which had broken out in a boarding house, owned by F. Pfelies. It is feared that the whole block will be consumed. The loss will amount to about \$50,000. No insurance on any of the property destroyed.

THE OHIO RIVER FALLING.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 14.—The river is fallfing apidly. There are 26 inches of water in the capal.